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Christ; we must spread abroad literature of the right kind through the masses. Christ taught the principles of peace. All virtues are in peace, therefore, Christ was called the Prince of Peace. There should be a union between the church and the world. If we as individuals live according to the principles of peace, then nations may be controlled by the sense of right just as men are.

A few remarks were then made by Wm. Wood, President of the Maryland Peace Society, who said that he was glad that this peace conference had been held at Swarthmore College, an educational institution. Let each present help to spread the peace work. The growth has been remarkable for the last thirty years.

A few closing remarks were made by Dr. DeGarmo, President of Swarthmore College, who thinks that the United States is in a position to do the most good. The old occasions for war have gone. The Greeks were educated for war, the children of to-day get their military spirit from what they hear from their fathers of the Civil War. The desire is to make the children patriotic. He advises strongly a thorough, earnest study of the principles of economics.

THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Conscription.

Last week 162 young Britons were drawn by conscription to help fill the French army to its peace footing. Before they were sent from the reserve battalion or cadre eight of the young men committed suicide by hanging on account of despair. Military authorities in France say that it is no uncommon occurrence for young men in rural districts conscripted to the French army to suicide rather than enter and complete the necessary term of service with the colors. The French, as a people, are not noted for migration to other countries where the French flag is not displayed as a badge of sovereignty, and therefore young men, unlike those of other nations where the ranks are filled by conscription, resort to self-murder other than attempt to escape military service by migrating, as many young Germans and Austrians do, to America, before the military age arrives. It is a well known fact that every year hundreds of young Germans, not quite 18 years of age, land in New York, who have come at the nick of time to escape conscription, and this is particularly true of many young Hebrews, the sons of wealthy farmers. It is a sad refutation of the loudly boasted patriotism and military spirit of the young sons of France to note this strong tendency to suicide rather than serve with the national colors in a time of profound peace like this, and every European power straining with all the arts of diplomacy to avoid war. Doubtless in an emergency the young men of France would rush to arms to defend the fatherland, as they did to the number of more than a million at the call of Gambetta, when, late in 1870, the provisional government of Bordeaux sent forth the *arriere ban* to summon the whole nation to arms to overwhelm the victorious Germans and to save all France not yet conquered from passing under the heels of the Germans. But the military call is reluctantly obeyed in time of peace. The spirit of mere *revanche* is dying out in France.

CONCORD.

No one can have watched the Continental press, or read the debates in Continental parliaments, without

being aware that Great Britain is regarded with serious hostility in many quarters. It seems to us, moreover, perfectly natural that it should be so. The British people have seized on all the spare territory they could find in the world, they have been beforehand with other nations, and have obtained markets for their manufactures and settlements for their superabundant population; so that there is hardly room for any other people to found a trade or colony, now that the latter have begun to look for those things. Moreover, these successes have filled us with arrogance and the assumption of superiority, even of a right to be supreme. In addition, Britishers pretend to be more honest, more Christian, and more capable than all others, and do not hesitate to boast of these virtues wherever they go. Is it likely, then, that they should have no enemies? They certainly have them, and it could not be otherwise.

The lesson which we would insist on is that there lies before the peacemakers the choice of a false policy or of a true one—a policy which is futile and one which is practical. So long as the former is pursued there will be no cessation in this rivalry of Budgets, and the increasing danger of financial ruin and discredit. The true policy of every Peace Society is to put the finger on international sores, to show where every probability of international quarrel exists, and to declare what is the just mode of dealing with it. When all recognize that principle, and act upon it, there will be some security against war, and Governments will no longer imperil the national prosperity by ruinous demands. H. P.

HERALD OF PEACE.

Riots and the Military.

The Home Secretary has forwarded to the Courts of Quarter Sessions an important Report of a Committee which he appointed to consider the question of the use of the military in riots. The Committee unanimously recommend that soldiers should not be called out, except as a last expedient, and that every effort should be made to deal with an emergency by means of the constabulary alone. Prevention is better than cure; but if disorder arises it must be put down promptly, though with no more than necessary force. Police should be borrowed from adjoining counties, and a rota of Justices should hold themselves in readiness to read the Riot Act. When the use of the military becomes indispensable, it is laid down that it is not necessary, though it is advisable, to read the Riot Proclamation, and it is not needful to give the rioters an hour in which to disperse. Both magistrate and officer, however, are in the highest degree responsible for what they do, and the officer need not act on a magistrate's request to take action, if in his own

PROFIT \$88.25 THE FIRST THREE DAYS.

A few weeks ago I read in your paper how Mrs. Griffith made a great deal of money selling a new method of putting up fruit. Here is what I did with an Old Reliable Plater. The first three days that I had the Plater I plated 75 sets of knives, forks, spoons, etc., which, when delivered, brought me in about \$92.00; cost of metal about \$3.75, leaving a gross profit of \$88.25 for my time and trouble, and everyone was well pleased with the work, and I came home with double the amount of goods to be plated. I average about \$150 work per week. I have been a travelling salesman, but have given it up; the plating business suits me. Anyone can obtain an Old Reliable Plater by addressing W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, Ohio. Anyone out of work should take this opportunity to get employment and make money.

C. M. REID, Columbus, Ohio.

judgment the necessity is not imperative. But the chief responsibility must be with the magistrates, whether of counties or boroughs, for they are most likely to know the circumstances.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

The Fifty-Third Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 4th of March. The Senate, after a long discussion, by a vote of 33 to 29, reduced the number of battleships voted for by the House from three to two. The half million appropriation for a cable to Hawaii was dropped by the Senate. The total appropriations of the Congress were \$990,338,691. Six delegates were appointed to attend an international monetary conference, should one be held. Five of them were free silver men. Three other delegates are to be appointed by the President.

A bill conferring municipal suffrage on women was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the 5th of March by a vote of 127 to 87. On the 7th the Maine House passed a similar bill by a vote of 79 to 54. The New Hampshire House, in spite of strong efforts in favor of liquor, has stood firm for prohibition. Woman's Suffrage has sustained another defeat in the Nova Scotia Assembly. So it has in Illinois. The New York House has, by a large majority, passed an Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote.

An outrageous massacre of negroes took place at New Orleans on the 12th of March. The men were going to work unloading ships on the levee in the early morning, when they were attacked by a mob of two hundred whites, armed with pistols and Winchester rifles. Volley after volley was fired into the negroes, several of whom were killed and wounded. Two white men standing near the ships were killed and several wounded. One of the killed was an English subject, the purser of the "Engineer." The Governor called out the troops and declared his purpose to protect those wishing to employ colored laborers. The commercial bodies of the city united in demanding that such outrages should cease.

The constitutionality of the income tax has been argued before the Supreme Court by some of the ablest counsel in the country. The Court is expected to reach an early decision on the subject, which decision is awaited with great interest and a good deal of uncertainty by the people.

The Spanish cruiser, the "Reina Regente," one of the best war-ships of its kind, has been lost at sea with all on board. It is thought to have been flooded by water in heavy seas, and simply to have sunk from overweight. Uniforms and other articles from the cruiser have been washed up on the Spanish coast. Four hundred lives were lost.

The American mail steamer "Allianca," of the Colombian line, on her way from Colon to New York, was fired at off Port Maisi, Cuba, on the 12th ult., by a Spanish cruiser patrolling the coast. The captain of the "Allianca" paid no attention to two signal shots, and then three solid shots were fired. The American boat being the faster escaped. Secretary Gresham promptly demanded of the Spanish Government reparation for the insult and the pledge that American commerce should not

be interfered with. The Spanish Government has given the pledge not to interfere with legitimate American commerce, but has declined to do anything further until it has had time to make thorough investigation and get its own side of the story.

Germany has been greatly excited over the refusal of the Reichstag to congratulate Bismarck on his 80th birthday. The Emperor will probably dissolve the Parliament and it is said that Count von Waldersee is to be made Chancellor. The Emperor, many members of the Reichstag and representatives of the army visited Prince Bismarck on his birthday. He was greatly moved by the manifestation of the nation's affection. Above all else he urged devotion to the unity of the Empire.

Insurrections have been rife in the nations south of us. In Peru after severe fighting in Lima the President resigned and a new Government has been formed with guarantees of safety to all who will recognize it. The Cuban insurrection has not been checked. Severe fighting has occurred in which the Government troops are reported to have been generally victorious. The revolt is evidently much more serious than Spain supposed. There is some excitement in Madrid. Spanish troops in considerable numbers have been sent to Cuba. Cubans resident in this country are said to be going in large numbers, well armed, to aid the rebellion. In Colombia the noted bandit Garza raised an insurrection and was killed in a conflict with the Government troops. Brazil has had another installment of the old Da Gama trouble.

The United States Government has offered a prize of one hundred thousand dollars to any inventor from any part of the world who shall before the year 1900 construct a vessel which will carry freight and passengers through the air at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The funds of the Astor and Lenox libraries have been combined with the Samuel J. Tilden trust fund, for the foundation of a great free library for New York City. About 450,000 bound volumes will be placed upon its shelves. The Astor library furnishes two million dollars, the Lenox library four million and the Tilden fund two million, to the funds of the new library.

The sixteenth anniversary and seventh graduating exercises of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School took place on the 27th and 28th of February. There were nineteen graduates. More than 2500 people witnessed the exercises. Many distinguished guests were present, among whom were statesmen, publicists, jurists, educators, literati, ministers, editors, etc. The occasion was one of unusual interest and enthusiasm.

President Cleveland has appointed Mr. R. Brinkerhoff, President of the National Prison Association, and nine other gentlemen, to represent the United States in the Congress of the International Prison Association which will meet in Paris on the first day of June and continue its meetings for ten days. Delegates from all the civilized nations will attend the Congress.

Secretary Gresham has demanded the recall of the Hawaiian minister Thurston, because of his imprudence in giving news to the press before giving it to the State Department. Mr. Thurston has concluded to return to Hawaii without waiting to be recalled, and it is surmised that he will be made Minister of Foreign Affairs at home.